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Agenda item 100
Measures to eliminate international terrorism

Letter dated 6 June 2007 from the Permanent Representative of Paraguay to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I am taking this opportunity to transmit to you a copy of the communiqué issued in Asunción on 22 May 2007 by the States parties of the Common Market of the South (MERCOSUR) at the extraordinary meeting of the Council of the Common Market (see annex).

I should be grateful if the communiqué could be circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 100.

(*Signed*) Eladio **Loizaga**
Permanent Representative

07-37437 (E) 120607 130607

Annex to the letter dated 6 June 2007 addressed to the Secretary-General by the Permanent Representative of Paraguay to the United Nations

Communiqué of the States parties of the Common Market of the South (MERCOSUR)

Asunción, 22 May 2007

The States parties of MERCOSUR reiterate their condemnation of terrorism in all its forms and manifestations, adhering strictly to international law, international human rights law and international humanitarian law. They also reaffirm the need to prevent impunity for perpetrators of terrorist acts.

With regard to the situation of Luís Posada Carriles, who is accused of terrorist acts and implicated in the downing in 1976 of an aircraft belonging to the Compañía Cubana de Aviación, which caused the death of 73 civilians, the States parties of MERCOSUR express their firm belief that the authorities of the United States of America must take steps enabling Luís Posada Carriles to be duly tried for those acts.

The States parties of MERCOSUR reaffirm the value of extradition as an essential tool in fighting terrorism and call on States which have received requests from States parties of MERCOSUR for the extradition of terrorists to process those requests in the requisite manner.

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Agenda items 51 and 67

Macroeconomic policy questions

Promotion and protection of human rights

Security Council
Sixty-second year

Letter dated 6 June 2007 from the Permanent Representative of Cuba to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

In my capacity as Chair of the Coordinating Bureau of the Non-Aligned Movement, I have the honour to enclose herewith the Statement by the Coordinating Bureau of the Non-Aligned Movement on the imposition of unilateral sanctions against the Republic of the Sudan, adopted on 6 June 2007 (see annex).

I kindly request that the present letter and its annex be circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda items 51 and 67, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Rodrigo **Malmierca Díaz**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative of Cuba

07-37443 (E) 140607

Annex to the letter dated 6 June 2007 from the Permanent Representative of Cuba to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Statement by the Coordinating Bureau of the Non-Aligned Movement on the imposition of unilateral sanctions against the Republic of the Sudan

New York, 6 June 2007

The Coordinating Bureau of the Non-Aligned Movement expresses its grave concern over the decision announced by a United Nations Member State to impose new unilateral sanctions against the Republic of the Sudan, a country member of the Movement.

The Movement re-emphasizes that the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and the principles of international law are indispensable in preserving and promoting economic development and social progress, peace and security, and human rights for all and the rule of law. In this context, the Movement reiterates its strong concern at the growing resort to unilateralism and unilaterally imposed measures that undermine the Charter and international law.

The Movement is deeply concerned that, despite the resolutions and recommendations adopted on this issue by the General Assembly and many United Nations conferences, and contrary to general international law and the Charter of the United Nations, unilateral coercive measures continue to be promulgated and implemented, with all their negative implications. The Movement rejects the application of such actions and measures as tools for political or economic pressure against any country, particularly against developing countries.

The Movement considers that the unilateral measures imposed on the Republic of the Sudan are contrary to the ongoing efforts to support the peace process in Darfur. The Movement stresses that a peaceful settlement to the conflict in Darfur lies in a comprehensive approach with the concerted efforts and full support of all relevant parties, in accordance with the Darfur Peace Agreement.

The Movement reiterates its position to refrain from recognizing, adopting or implementing extraterritorial or unilateral coercive measures or laws, including unilateral economic sanctions, other intimidating measures and arbitrary travel restrictions, that seek to exert pressure on States — threatening their sovereignty and independence, and their freedom of trade and investment — where they constitute flagrant violations of the Charter, international law, the multilateral trading system, the norms and principles governing friendly relations among States.

The Movement reaffirms the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Cooperation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations (resolution 2625 (XXV)), which states, inter alia, that no State may use or encourage the use of unilateral economic, political or any other type of measures to coerce another State in order to obtain from it the subordination of the exercise of its sovereign rights.

The Movement requests States applying these unilateral measures or laws to revoke them fully and immediately.

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Prevention of armed conflict

The situation in the Middle East

Question of Palestine

Necessity of ending the economic, commercial and financial embargo imposed by the United States of America against Cuba

United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East

Report of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Palestinian People and Other Arabs of the Occupied Territories

Permanent sovereignty of the Palestinian people in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and of the Arab population in the occupied Syrian Golan over their natural resources

Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, questions relating to refugees, returnees and displaced persons and humanitarian questions

Report of the Economic and Social Council

Culture of peace

The role of the United Nations in promoting a new global human order

Integrated and coordinated implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the major United Nations conferences and summits in the economic, social and related fields

2001-2010: Decade to Roll Back Malaria in Developing Countries, Particularly in Africa

Security Council
Sixty-second year

07-37450 (E) 140607

Macroeconomic policy questions

Follow-up to and implementation of the outcome of the International Conference on Financing for Development

Sustainable development

Globalization and interdependence

Eradication of poverty and other development issues

Operational activities for development: operational activities for development of the United Nations system
Social development

New Partnership for Africa's Development: progress in implementation and international support

Right of peoples to self-determination

Promotion and protection of human rights

Report of the Human Rights Council

Strengthening of the coordination of humanitarian and disaster relief assistance of the United Nations, including special economic assistance

Report of the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization

The rule of law at the national and international levels

Report of the International Atomic Energy Agency

General and complete disarmament

Review and implementation of the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session of the General Assembly

Review of the implementation of the recommendations and decisions adopted by the General Assembly at its tenth special session

Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty

Measures to eliminate international terrorism

Revitalization of the work of the General Assembly

Strengthening of the United Nations system

Follow-up to the outcome of the Millennium Summit

Letter dated 6 June 2007 from the Permanent Representative of Cuba to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

In my capacity as Chair of the Coordinating Bureau of the Non-Aligned Movement, I have the honour to enclose herewith a copy of the letter from Felipe

Pérez Roque, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Cuba, to Frank-Walter Steinmeier, Federal Minister for External Affairs of Germany, on the occasion of the thirty-third Summit of the Group of Eight Industrialized Countries (G-8) (see annex).

The annexed letter conveys to the presidency and the other leaders of the G-8 the viewpoints and positions of the Non-Aligned Movement on issues of particular relevance and priority to its membership, including those to be raised at the thirty-third Summit, which is being held in Heiligendamm, Germany.

I kindly request that the present letter and its annex be circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda items 11, 13, 14, 18, 31, 32, 40, 41, 42, 44, 45, 47, 48, 51, 52, 53, 55, 57, 58, 60, 62, 66, 67, 68, 69, 79, 80, 81, 90, 91, 92, 96, 100, 110, 112 and 113, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Rodrigo **Malmierca Díaz**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative of Cuba

Annex to the letter dated 6 June 2007 from the Permanent Representative of Cuba to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

[Original: English and Spanish]

Havana, 6 June 2007

Following the established practice, I am writing to you, in our capacity as President of the Non-Aligned Movement and on behalf of the 118 member countries of the grouping, in order to convey to you, and through you to the other leaders of the Group of Eight Industrialized Countries, the viewpoints and positions of the Movement on issues of particular relevance and priority to its membership, including those to be raised right at the 33rd Summit that is taking place in Heiligendamm, Germany.

I would appreciate it if you were kind enough to convey this message to H.E. Mrs. Angela Merkel, Federal Chancellor of the Federal Republic of Germany, so that it can be circulated among the distinguished participants in the Summit.

At the XIV Summit of the Non-Aligned Movement, held in Havana, Cuba, in September 2006, the leaders of the non-aligned countries decided to create, expand and deepen more dynamic relations and cooperation with the developed and industrialized countries, particularly with the G-8. The Summit in Havana underscored that such cooperation must be profoundly based on mutual respect and benefits, shared and differentiated responsibility, constructive commitment and dialogue, broad-based partnership and real interdependency, with a view to drafting responses or initiatives on world issues and facilitating greater understanding between the North and the South.

The objective is to ensure that the opinions of the developing countries are fully heeded before the developed countries make decisions on matters affecting the countries of the South and the international community as a whole.

We are aware that during the German Presidency of the G-8 your country intends to give new momentum to, deepen and adopt concrete initiatives on issues of particular importance to the international agenda, such as investments and the social dimension of globalization, the enhancement of intellectual property, the access to sources of raw materials, energy and climate change and Africa's growth and economic development, among other matters, all of which are of tremendous interest and priority to the non-aligned countries.

In assessing the international situation, the Movement believes that the current world scenario poses great challenges in the fields of peace and security, economic development and social progress, human rights and the rule of law. That underpins the renewal of the international community's commitment to the ratification and defence of the purposes and principles enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations and the principles of International Law.

There are still fundamental obstacles impeding the establishment of a peaceful and prosperous world, as well as a just and equitable world order, based on the UN Charter and International Law. These include the ongoing lack of resources and the underdevelopment of most of the world, the lack of cooperation and the coercive and unilateral measures imposed by some developed countries, the excessive influence exerted by the rich countries in determining the nature, direction and rules of international

relations, including economic and trading relations, many of which are put in place at the expense of developing countries.

Underdevelopment, poverty, hunger and marginalization have been further aggravated as a result of the ongoing process of globalization, worsening the structural imbalances and the inequities that affect the international economic order. The security and well-being of our nations are confronted with unprecedented challenges.

There is also a great deal of concern about the recent use of unilateralism and the measures imposed on a unilateral basis, which undermine the Charter of the United Nations and International Law. Therefore, the Movement has reiterated its commitment to the promotion, preservation and strengthening of multilateralism and the multilateral decision-making process under the auspices of the United Nations, with strict adherence to its Charter and to International Law, in order to build a just and equitable world order and world democratic governance, and not one based on the monopoly of a handful of wealthy nations.

To the Movement, its founding principles retain their full validity, including the condemnation of genocide, the war crimes, the crimes against humanity and the systematic and overt human rights violations, in conformity with the Charter of the United Nations and International Law.

The NAM believes that globalization presents opportunities, challenges and risks to the future and the viability of the developing countries. The process of trade globalization and liberalization has brought about unequal benefits among and within the States, and the world economy has been marked by slow, asymmetrical growth and instability. In its current form, globalization perpetuates and even increases the marginalization of developing nations.

Therefore, globalization has to be transformed into a positive force of change for all the peoples, benefiting the largest number of countries and fostering the prosperity and enhancement of the developing nations, refraining from aggravating their continuous impoverishment and dependence on the developed world. The G-8 can play a decisive role in this regard.

Besides, greater efforts have to be made in order to generate a worldwide strategy that attaches priority to the dimension of development in world processes, so that developing countries can benefit from the opportunities offered by trade globalization and liberalization, through, inter alia, the creation of an external economic environment conducive to development, which demands greater coherence among the international commercial, monetary and financial systems.

It is imperative to integrate the dimensions of development into the formulation of international norms, and the international community must take into consideration the need for flexibility and some room for the national policy of the countries, while taking on international commitments.

Joint work must be undertaken to achieve a multilateral trading system that is universal, regularized, predictable, open, non-discriminatory and equitable, and to reach a balanced, development-oriented and fruitful conclusion of the Doha Round, instrumental in shaping globalization as a positive force where everyone can equally share its benefits.

The NAM has expressed its serious concern about the ongoing stagnation of the negotiations in all fields of the Doha Work Programme, and it has pointed out that the main cause has been the delay of the developed countries in keeping the development-

oriented promises of the Doha Round. In that sense, it has called upon the developed countries to show the necessary flexibility and political will in order to put an end to the current stalemate in negotiations.

We attach particular importance to the realization of all the areas of the Doha Work Programme, especially agriculture, the access to the markets of non-agricultural products, services, the norms and standards of the Trade-Related Intellectual Property System (TRIPS) Agreements, as well as special and differentiated, viable and appropriate treatment for developing countries.

The Movement has emphasized that States have to honor the commitments entered into in terms of development, underscoring the need for those developed countries that have failed to do so yet to set deadlines for the supply of the internationally agreed Official Development Assistance of 0.7% of GNP of the donor countries.

The non-aligned countries have also insisted on the need to find a timely, efficient, extensive, equitable and lasting solution to the problem of the foreign debts of developing countries, particularly through the total cancellation of the debt and the increasing financial flows under concession terms, as well as through the conversion of the debt into an element leading to sustainable development.

It is useful that the German Presidency of the G-8 has put the issue of enhanced intellectual property on the table. The non-aligned countries, together with the G-77 plus China, have called for the expeditious integration of the dimensions of development into the norms and standards of the intellectual property regime and for the facilitation of the transfer of technology and knowledge to the developing countries.

We have also called for speedier negotiations on the mandate pertaining to the implementation of the Agreement on the Legal Aspects of Intellectual Property Relating to Trade, included in the Doha Ministerial Declaration, particularly the amendments to the TRIPS Agreement so that in the intellectual property regulations there is adequate support for the objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity, as well as the trade-related aspects of Intellectual Property Rights and Public Health with a view to addressing the problems that affect many developing countries.

As for the liberalization of investments, the NAM leaders have expressed the need to encourage greater direct investment, including foreign investment, in developing countries with a view to supporting their development activities. They have also encouraged the concretization of more investments for the expansion and improvement of the infrastructure facilities in developing countries.

The international community must continue to support the efforts of the developing countries aimed at integrating the principles of sustainable development into their national development strategies. We are pleased that one of the priorities of the German Presidency of the G-8 is the issue of climate change and energy efficiency.

The NAM emphasizes the need to undertake actions and adopt concrete measures at all levels in order to ensure the full implementation of Program 21 and the Johannesburg Implementation Program, in conformity with the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities outlined in Principle 7 of the Rio Declaration on the Environment and Development.

It is imperative to honor the commitments entered into at the international level to face environmental deterioration. The most recent scientific testimonies confirm that the future of our planet is threatened and bound to endure serious catastrophes on account of

the effects of global climate change. There is no question that the main effect would be on the populations of the developing countries, which lack the necessary physical infrastructure and resources to cope with the impact of those real and increasingly closer dangers.

All States, particularly the industrialized nations, must take the necessary measures to reduce, in the agreed terms, their levels of emissions of greenhouse gases, responsible for the accelerated global warming. The initiatives aimed at transferring the burden of reduction from the developed countries to the developing nations would entail an evasion of international commitments and disregard for the principle of common but differentiated responsibility.

It is vital that we work in the framework of truthful and genuine international multilateral cooperation, based on the principles of solidarity, complementation and mutual benefits. In this sense, we welcome the convening of a United Nations High-Level Conference for 24 September 2007, which can become an auspicious forum for the universal debate on climate change and for the adoption of urgent measures aimed at fighting off its effects.

On the issue of energy, the NAM highlights the urgency of diversifying the supply of energy by developing advanced technologies that contribute less contamination and are more efficient, accessible and cost-effective, particularly those technologies for the utilization of fossil fuels and renewable energy sources, including hydroelectric energy, transferring them to the developing countries under mutually agreed favorable conditions, including concessionary and preferential ones. Energy policies must underpin the efforts of the developing countries to eradicate poverty. Also, the necessary search for alternative sources of energy must not compromise the fight against worldwide famine.

The Non-Aligned Movement is pleased with the emphasis that the G-8 Summit will put on Africa's economic development. We are concerned that the economic situation in Africa continues to be precarious despite the decisive role played by this continent and the African people in the world economy for centuries.

We recognize that in addressing the special needs of Africa, there must also be direct support for the programs that the African leaders have put in place in the context of the New Economic Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD), which embodies the collective determination and commitment of the African governments and peoples to take control of their future development and take on the pressing task of fighting poverty, guiding their countries down the path to sustainable socio-economic development.

In this sense, it is imperative that the international community, particularly the developed countries, increase the allocation of resources for the implementation of projects and programs identified in various sectors, cancel all the debts of the African countries, adopt practical measures for its immediate application and double Africa's development assistance, among other measures. That support is crucial to promote regional integration and development and for the attainment of the internationally agreed development objectives, including the Millennium Development Goals, which are essential for Africa's sustained economic growth and sustainable development.

It is also fitting to convey to you the positions and viewpoints of the Non-Aligned Movement on some of the fundamental issues on the international political agenda, to which we are convinced the G-8 also attaches top priority and which most certainly will be examined at the Summit in Heiligendamm or in subsequent meetings during the German Presidency.

The NAM is profoundly concerned about the existing difficult and complex situation in terms of international disarmament and security, and has urged the international community to renew its efforts with a view to ending the current stalemate and achieving nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation in all its aspects.

The Movement has reiterated the threat posed to humanity by the permanent existence of nuclear weapons and its possible use or threat to use them. In this sense, it has highlighted the need for the nuclear States to honor the unequivocal commitment that they entered into in 2000 to work towards the total elimination of nuclear weapons.

The non-aligned countries continue to be profoundly concerned about the existence of strategic defence doctrines that not only bring about justifications to the use or the threat to use nuclear weapons but that also uphold unjustifiable concepts on international security based on the promotion and development of military alliances and policies of nuclear deterrence. They have also reiterated that the improvement of the existing nuclear weapons and the development of new types of these weapons by certain nuclear powers violate the commitments entered into by the nuclear States during the signing of the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty.

The NAM reiterates its commitment to the successful outcome of the 8th Non-Proliferation Treaty Review Conference in 2010 — and expresses its willingness to work together with the G-8 countries in accomplishing this objective, both at the Review Conference itself and during the preparatory process that started in 2007.

On the related issue of nuclear technology, the NAM reaffirms the fundamental and inalienable right of all States to develop the research, production and utilization of nuclear energy with peaceful purposes, without discrimination and in conformity with their respective legal obligations. The Movement recognizes that the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) is the only competent authority to verify compliance with the obligations entered into under the respective safeguards agreements of the Member States and emphasizes that there must not be any undue pressure or interference in the body's activities that may jeopardize its efficiency and credibility.

The NAM firmly believes that peaceful diplomacy and dialogue must continue, and the negotiations should resume without any prior conditions, in order to find a long-term solution to the Iranian nuclear issue.

It also reiterates its firm condemnation of all unilateral military actions, including those conducted without the proper authorization of the United Nations Security Council, as well as of the threats of military action against the sovereignty, territorial integrity and independence of the member States of the Movement, which are acts of aggression and flagrant violations of the principles of non-intervention and non-interference.

The NAM strongly and unmistakably condemns terrorism in all its forms and manifestations, as well as all acts, methods and practices of terrorism wherever these are committed, by whoever commits them, committed against anybody, including those acts in which the States are directly or indirectly involved, which are unjustifiable, whatever the considerations or factors invoked to justify them.

The Movement is firmly convinced that multilateral cooperation under the auspices of the United Nations and in strict adherence to the principles enshrined in its Charter and in International Law, is the most efficient means to fight international terrorism. We hope that in examining this issue, the G-8 leaders take into account its complexity and agree on the usefulness and necessity to convene an international summit conference under the aegis

of the UN in order to draft a joint harmonized response from the international community to terrorism in all its forms and manifestations and to determine its fundamental root causes.

The solution to the Palestinian issue continues to be a high priority for the Non-Aligned Movement, which firmly supports the Palestinian people and its leadership and calls for the revitalization of the peace process towards the attainment of a general, just and lasting solution allowing the Palestinian people to exercise its inalienable right to self-determination in an independent and sovereign Palestinian State, with East Jerusalem as its capital.

The NAM strongly condemns the Israeli occupation of the Palestinian territories and the relentless aggression by Israel, the occupying power, against the Palestinian people, which has resulted, among other things, in the ongoing slaughter of and injuries to civilian Palestinians for the excessive and inordinate use of force, selective attacks and extrajudicial executions, the widespread destruction of properties, infrastructure and farmland and the detention and imprisonment of thousands of Palestinians.

The NAM demands that Israel, the occupying power, cease the illegal construction of a wall in the occupied Palestinian territory. In this sense, it condemns the flagrant challenge and disrespect by Israel for the Consultative Opinion of the International Court of Justice of 9 July 2004, on the "Legal Consequences of the Construction of a Wall in the Occupied Palestinian Territory" and its ongoing violation of UNGA Resolution ES-10/15 of 20 July 2004.

The NAM welcomed the formation of the Palestinian Government of National Unity in March 2007, as a result of the Mecca Agreement. The formation of the new government is a signal of the unity of the Palestinian people in these difficult moments.

The Movement believes that at present there is a real opportunity to resume the peace process in the Middle East, in order to achieve a peaceful solution, and calls upon the international community to discharge its responsibility so as not to lose this opportunity.

We deplore the fact the Palestinian people continues to suffer as a result of the blockade of international assistance imposed over a year ago and still in place. While attention is focused on the attempts to revitalize the peace process and the measures adopted by the new Palestinian Government, it is not possible to ignore the serious situation on the ground. In such situation prevails, most certainly any progress that can be made will come to a halt.

We call upon the Government of Israel to accept the Arab Peace Initiative and resume a process of serious and direct negotiations on all fronts.

The NAM will continue to support and contribute to the extent possible to the attainment of just, complete and lasting peace in the Middle East, based on all relevant UN resolutions, the terms of reference of the Madrid Conference, the principle of Territory for Peace, the Arab Peace Initiative and the Road Map. We are looking forward to working together with the G-8 leaders, some of whom are members of the Quartet for the implementation of the Road Map, in order to achieve this long-yearned objective of the international community.

In reiterating the principled position of the Non-Aligned Movement on the war in Iraq, we encourage respect for the independence, sovereignty, security, territorial integrity and stability of Iraq and its neighboring countries. We express our profound concern for

the prevailing security situation there, which has become a destabilizing factor for Iraq and the region as a whole, in addition to being a source of more suffering for the Iraqi people. We will do everything within our reach, on the basis of the principles and purposes enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations, in order to help the Iraqi people put an end to foreign occupation, restore the sovereignty and independence of Iraq and regain control over its rights, land and economic, political and security institutions.

Finally, I would like to reiterate the NAM's best wishes for a successful G-8 Summit and the German Presidency, while conveying the Movement's willingness to consider the most viable options to facilitate and increase a fruitful dialogue and exchange between both groupings, enabling developing countries to voice their interests and concerns so that these are taken into account before decisions are made that affect them directly.

I would like to avail myself of this opportunity, Excellency, to renew the assurances of my highest and most distinguished consideration.

Felipe **Pérez Roque**

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Security Council
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The situation in the occupied territories of Azerbaijan

Protracted conflicts in the GUAM area and their implications for international peace, security and development

Letter dated 7 June 2007 from the Permanent Representative of Azerbaijan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

In addition to my letter of 1 June 2007 (A/61/938-S/2007/327), I have the honour to transmit herewith resolution 7/34-P entitled "The Aggression of the Republic of Armenia against the Republic of Azerbaijan", adopted by the thirty-fourth session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held from 15 to 17 May 2007 in Islamabad (see annex I), and the report of the Secretary-General of the Organization of the Islamic Conference on the aggression of the Republic of Armenia against the Republic of Azerbaijan (see annex II).

I should be grateful if the present letter and its annexes were distributed as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda items 17 and 27, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Agshin **Mehdiyev**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

07-37524 (E) 130607

Annex I to the letter dated 7 June 2007 from the Permanent Representative of Azerbaijan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Resolution No. 7/34-P on the aggression of the Republic of Armenia against the Republic of Azerbaijan

The Thirty-Fourth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace, Progress and Harmony), held in Islamabad, Islamic Republic of Pakistan from 28-30 Rabi Al-Thani 1428 A.H (15-17 May 2007);

Proceeding from the principles and objectives of the Charter of the Organization of the Islamic Conference;

Gravely concerned over the aggression by the Republic of Armenia against the Republic of Azerbaijan which has resulted in the occupation of about 20 percent of the territories of Azerbaijan;

Expressing its profound concern over continued occupation of significant part of the territories of Azerbaijan and illegal transfer of settlers at the Armenian nationality to those territories;

Deeply distressed over the plight of mare than one million Azerbaijani displaced persons and refugees resulting from the Armenian aggression and over magnitude and severity of these humanitarian problems;

Reaffirming all previous relevant resolutions and, in particular, the Resolution No. 21/10-P(IS), adopted by the Tenth Session at the Islamic Summit Conference held in Putrajaya, from 20 to 21 Shaban, 1424H (16-17 October 2003);

Urging strict adherence to the Charter of the UN and full implementation of the relevant Security Council resolutions;

Welcoming all diplomatic and other efforts for the settlement of the conflict between Armenia and Azerbaijan;

Reaffirming commitment by all Member States to respect the sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence at the Republic of Azerbaijan;

Noting also the destructive influence of the policy of aggression of the Republic of Armenia on the peace process within the OSCE framework;

Taking note of the Report of the Secretary General (Document No. OICIICFM-34/POLISG-REP.6).

1. **Strongly condemns** the aggression of the Republic of Armenia against the Republic of Azerbaijan.

2. **Considers** the actions perpetrated against civilian Azerbaijani population in the occupied Azerbaijani territories as crimes against humanity.

3. **Strongly condemns** any looting and destruction of the archeological, cultural and religious monuments in the occupied territories of Azerbaijan.

4. **Strongly demands** the strict implementation of the United Nations Security Council resolutions 822, 853, 874 and 884, and the immediate, unconditional and complete withdrawal of Armenian forces from all occupied Azerbaijani territories including the Nagorno-Karabakh region and strongly urges Armenia to respect the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic of Azerbaijan.

5. **Expresses its concern** that Armenia has not yet implemented demands contained in the above stated UN Security Council resolutions.

6. **Calls on** the UN Security Council to recognize the existence of aggression against the Republic of Azerbaijan; to take the necessary steps under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations to ensure compliance with its resolutions; to condemn and reverse aggression against the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic of Azerbaijan, and decides to take coordinated action to this end at the United Nations.

7. **Urges all** States to refrain from providing any supplies of arms and military equipment to Armenia, in order to deprive the aggressor of any opportunity to escalate the conflict and to continue the occupation of the Azerbaijani territories. The territories of the Member States should not be used for transit of such supplies.

8. **Calls upon** Member States, as well as other members of the international community, to use such effective political and economic measures as required in order to put an end to Armenian aggression and occupation of the Azerbaijani territories.

9. **Calls for** a just and peaceful settlement of the conflict between Armenia and Azerbaijan on the basis of respect for the principles of territorial integrity of states and inviolability of internationally recognized borders.

10. **Decides** to instruct the Permanent Representatives of Member States at the United Nations in New York, while voting at the UN General Assembly, to give full support to the issue of territorial integrity of the Republic of Azerbaijan.

11. **Urges** Armenia and all Member States of the OSCE Minsk Group to engage constructively in the ongoing OSCE peace process on the basis of the relevant resolutions of the UN Security Council and the relevant OSCE decisions and documents, including those of the First Additional Meeting of the OSCE Council of 24 March 1992, OSCE Summits of 5-6 December 1994, 2-3 December 1996, 18-19 November, 1999, and refrain from any action that will make it more difficult to reach a peaceful solution.

12. **Expresses its full** support for the three principles of the settlement of the armed conflict between Armenia and Azerbaijan contained in the statement of the OSCE Chairman-in-Office at the 1996 Lisbon OSCE Summit, namely the territorial integrity of the Republic of Armenia and the Republic of Azerbaijan, highest degree of self-rule of the Nagorno-Karabakh region within Azerbaijan and guaranteed security for this region and its whole population.

13. **Stresses** that fait accompli may not serve as a basis for a settlement, and that neither the current situation within the occupied areas of the Republic of Azerbaijan, nor any actions, including arranging voting process, undertaken there to consolidate the status quo, may be recognized as legally valid.

14. **Demands** to cease and reverse immediately the transfer of settlers of the Armenian nationality to the occupied territories of Azerbaijan, which constitute a blatant violation of international humanitarian law and has a detrimental impact on the process of peaceful settlement of the conflict, and agrees to render its full support to the efforts of Azerbaijan undertaken to this end, including at the General Assembly of the United Nations, inter alia, through their respective Permanent Missions to the United Nations in New York.

15. **Requests** the OIC Member States to encourage their legal and physical persons not to be engaged in economic activities in the Nagorno-Karabakh region and other occupied territories of Azerbaijan.

16. **Expresses** its support to the activities of the OSCE Minsk Group and consultations held at the level of the Foreign Ministers of Azerbaijan and Armenia and its understanding that a step-by-step solution will help to ensure gradual elimination of the most serious consequences of the aggression against the Republic of Azerbaijan.

17. **Requests** the Secretary General to communicate the principled and firm position of the OIC vis-à-vis the Armenian aggression against the Republic of Azerbaijan, to the current Chairman of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe.

18. **Reaffirms** its total solidarity with and support for the efforts undertaken by the Government and people of Azerbaijan to defend their country.

19. **Calls** for enabling the displaced persons and refugees to return to their homes in safety, honour and dignity.

20. **Expresses its appreciation** to all Member States which have provided humanitarian assistance to the refugees and displaced persons and urges all the others to extend their contribution to these people.

21. **Expresses its concern** over the severity of humanitarian problems concerning the existence of more than one million displaced persons and refugees in the territory of the Republic of Azerbaijan and requests the OIC Member States, the Islamic Development Bank and other Islamic Institutions to render much needed financial and humanitarian assistance to the Republic of Azerbaijan.

22. **Considers** that Azerbaijan has the right for appropriate compensation with regard to damages it suffered as a result of the conflict and puts the responsibility for the adequate compensation of these damages on Armenia.

23. **Requests** the Secretary-General to follow up the implementation of this resolution and to report thereon to the Thirty-fifth Session of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

Annex II to the letter dated 7 June 2007 from the Permanent Representative of Azerbaijan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Report of the Secretary-General of the Organization of the Islamic Conference on the aggression of the Republic of Armenia against the Republic of Azerbaijan

1. This report covers the activities of the OIC that took place from July 2006 to March 2007 regarding the Armenia-Azerbaijan Nagorno-Karabakh conflict.

2. Almost 20 years after the aggression of the Republic of Armenia against the Republic of Azerbaijan, the Armenia-Azerbaijan Nagorno-Karabakh conflict remains unresolved and 20% of the territory of Azerbaijan, including the Nagorno-Karabakh region and seven other regions of Azerbaijan continue to be under occupation, despite the various efforts and negotiations that have taken place.

3. The ongoing Armenian aggression against the Republic of Azerbaijan since 1988 has resulted in violent displacement of more than one million Azerbaijanis from their homes. This situation has caused a large-scale humanitarian crisis.

The OIC's Condemnation:

4. The OIC, through its various Resolutions, has condemned the Armenian aggression and continued occupation of the Azerbaijani territories by Armenia.

5. The OIC Resolutions urged Armenia to comply with the UN Security Council Resolutions No.822, 853, 874 and 884 of 1993. The latest of the OIC Resolution was No. 12/10-P(IS) adopted by the Tenth Summit held in Putrajaya, Malaysia, October 2003 and 9/33-P adopted by the 33rd ICFM, held in Baku, Azerbaijan, June 2006. Both Resolutions demanded the immediate, unconditional and complete withdrawal of Armenian forces from all occupied territories of Azerbaijan.

6. On the incidents of massive fires that took place in the eastern part of the occupied territories of Azerbaijan in 2006 where a number of towns, villages, agricultural lands, cultural and historical monuments existing flora and fauna had been destroyed or burnt, the OIC demanded from Armenia as the occupying power to take urgent measures to prevent ecological disaster. The fires have made those territories unsuitable for living and cultivating, and inflicted damage to the ecological system of those occupied territories and other neighboring areas of Azerbaijan.

7. With regard to the so-called "parliamentary elections" held by the Armenian side on the occupied territories of Azerbaijan in December 2006, the OIC condemned these elections as illegal stating that this was against international law and in particular the provisions of the 1949 Geneva Convention.

Cooperation with UN and OSCE:

8. The OIC, in cooperation with the United Nations and the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE), will continue to support the process of finding a peaceful solution of the conflict. In this context, I supported the talks between the Foreign Ministers of Azerbaijan and Armenia, which have taken place within the recent years.

OIC Delegation visited IDPs and Refugees:

9. Upon the invitation of the Government of the Republic of Azerbaijan, in September 2006 the OIC delegation visited the temporary settlements for refugees and IDPs in Narimanov, Binagadi, Saatly, Imishi and Bilasuvar districts of Azerbaijan. The mission has identified that despite commendable efforts of the Government of Azerbaijan these refugees and IDPs are living under difficult conditions and this grave situation requires constant and focused attention of the international community. Only 6 Islamic Organizations are among humanitarian agencies presently providing assistance to these refugees and IDPs.

Appeal to render assistance to refugees and IDPs:

10. In view of the importance to assist the IDPs and refugees in Azerbaijan, I have requested all Member States, IDB, Islamic Solidarity Fund (ISP) and international community, as well as the humanitarian organizations to generously assist these refugees and IDPs, suffering from the severe consequences of the conflict. To this end I also recommend to consider establishing an OIC Trust Fund for assistance to IDPs and refugees in Azerbaijan.

Member States' strong support:

11. On the issue of the aggression of the Republic of Armenia against the Republic of Azerbaijan I appeal to the OIC Member States to exert their utmost effort to support the settlement process of the Armenia-Azerbaijan Nagorno-Karabakh conflict on the basis of norms and principles of international law, as well as in conformity with the relevant UN Security Council Resolutions, and to continue extending theft strong political support, in particular in the international organizations, to the Government of Azerbaijan on the issue of full restoration of its territorial integrity and sovereignty.

12. This report is submitted to the 34th Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers for appropriate decision.

United Nations A/61/948–S/2007/341

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Security Council

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General Assembly
Sixty-first session
Agenda item 100
Measures to eliminate international terrorism

Security Council
Sixty-second year

Letter dated 1 June 2007 from the Permanent Representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit herewith a copy of the note verbale dated 6 May 2007 from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran addressed to the Embassy of Switzerland (Interest Section of the United States of America) in Tehran on the media coverage by a United States television channel of notorious terrorist Abdolmalek Rigi's interview in which, as a clear manifestation of incitement to terrorism, he was provided with an opportunity to shamelessly try to justify his heinous terrorist acts and to call for more violence and terrorism against Iranian civilians. Abdolmalek Rigi is the head of the "Jundullah" terrorist group.

I should be grateful if you could circulate the present letter and its annex as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 100, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) M. Javad **Zarif**

07-37614 (E) 140607

Annex to the letter dated 1 June 2007 from the Permanent Representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran presents its compliments to the Embassy of Switzerland (Interest Section of the United States of America) and pursuant to note verbale No. 511/48 dated 22 Farvardin 1386 (11 April 2007), regarding the activities of the media based in the United States in introducing the notorious terrorist Abdolmalek Rigi as the so-called "leader of popular resistance movement of Iran", wishes to state the following:

The Persian language television station "Channel One", based in the United States, broadcast an hour-long interview with the aforementioned terrorist on 27 Bahman 1385 (16 February 2007).

In that interview, Abdolmalek Rigi, while admitting to having established three armed branches in Sistan and Baluchestan Province and committing armed and terrorist operations with the aim to "topple the Iranian Government", explained his terrorist acts, including the bombing and explosion of a bus in which a number of Iranian military personnel as well as civilians were killed or injured.

The said person, while confirming the reports on the discovered arms and ammunitions belonging to his terrorist group, stressed the continuation of his terrorist operations and stated that the terrorist acts committed by the group were intended "for good ends and such acts that we commit are necessary".

The Islamic Republic of Iran, while again expressing its protest against direct and indirect support extended to this terrorist group by the United States media, and drawing the attention of the United States Government to the condemnation of that group's terrorist acts both by the United Nations Security Council and the Secretary-General, and in view of the declared policy of the United States Government in fighting terrorism, expects the latter to take urgent measures to deal with this issue and to prevent the repetition of such broadcastings and other propaganda and media support for Abdolmalek Rigi and persons associated with him.

United Nations A/61/949–S/2007/342

General Assembly
Security Council

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General Assembly
Sixty-first session
Agenda item 80
The rule of law at the national and international levels

Security Council
Sixty-second year

Letter dated 1 June 2007 from the Permanent Representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit herewith a copy of the note verbale dated 27 May 2007 from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran addressed to the Embassy of Switzerland (Interest Section of the United States of America) in Tehran on uncovering an espionage network directed by the United States in the Islamic Republic of Iran.

I should be grateful if you could circulate the present letter and its annex as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 80, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) M. Javad **Zarif**

07-37626 (E) 140607

Annex to the letter dated 1 June 2007 from the Permanent Representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran presents its compliments to the Embassy of Switzerland (Interest Section of the United States of America) and wishes to state the following.

According to the information received from relevant authorities of the Islamic Republic of Iran, several espionage networks operating in western, south-western and central Iran, established and directed by the United States intelligence services with the aim of penetrating and carrying out operations in these areas, have recently been uncovered.

It is evident that the United States espionage activities in the territory of the Islamic Republic of Iran are in contravention of the international obligations of the United States with regard to respect for the sovereignty and independence of States, and violate the Algiers Declaration on non-interference in the internal affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

In view of the above, the Islamic Republic of Iran, while expressing its strong protest against this act, seeks the submission of necessary explanations by the United States authorities in this regard. Obviously, the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran reserves its legal right to pursue this issue.

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Measures to eliminate international terrorism

Security Council
Sixty-second year

Letter dated 1 June 2007 from the Permanent Representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit herewith a copy of the note verbale dated 11 April 2007 from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran addressed to the Embassy of Switzerland (Interest Section of the United States of America) in Tehran on the coverage by certain United States media of infamous terrorist Abdolmalek Rigi's interview in which he insolently called for more violence and terrorism against Iranian civilians. Abdolmalek Rigi is the head of the "Jundullah" terrorist group.

I should be grateful if you could circulate the present letter and its annex as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 100, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) M. Javad **Zarif**

07-37620 (E) 140607

Annex to the letter dated 1 June 2007 from the Permanent Representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran presents its compliments to the Embassy of Switzerland (Interest Section of the United States of America) and wishes to state the following.

On 13 Farvardin 1386 (2 April 2007), the Voice of America (VOA) in an interview with Abdolmalek Rigi, a fugitive terrorist in Sistan and Baluchestan Province, introduced him as "the leader of the popular resistance movement of Iran".

The American ABC News, too, in a report broadcast (on the *Nightline* programme) on 14 Farvardin 1386 (3 April 2007), emphasized the existence of connections between the Jundullah terrorist group and the United States Government.

Considering the fact that Rigi, as the head of Jundullah terrorist group, has killed or injured more than 50 Iranian Baluchies and taken Government officials as hostage and demanded ransom for their release, the VOA interview with this terrorist, who has the blood of Iranian innocent civilians on his hands and who is under prosecution, as well as its introducing him as "the leader of the popular resistance movement of Iran", is a clear gesture of support for a notorious terrorist by an official American entity.

The Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran, while expressing its protest against the United States support for the aforementioned terrorist group, regards such support as a clear manifestation of the double standards of the United States vis-à-vis "fighting terrorism" and a manifest interference in Iran's internal affairs, and also draws the attention of the United States Government to its international obligations under the international counter-terrorism conventions and resolutions as well as other relevant international treaties, and reserves its right to pursue appropriate legal action in this regard.

United Nations A/61/951–S/2007/344

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Security Council

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General Assembly
Sixty-first session
Agenda item 13
The situation in the Middle East

Security Council
Sixty-second year

Identical letters dated 11 June 2007 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

On instructions from my Government, I transmit to you herewith a summary of Israeli violations committed from 1 to 7 June 2007 (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 13, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Caroline **Ziade**
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

07-37774 (E) 130607 130607

Annex to the identical letters dated 11 June 2007 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

Information summary

Israeli violations, acts of aggression and other activities from 1 to 7 June 2007, inclusive

Air violations

On 1 June 2007, between 1427 and 1800 hours, an Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over the sea off Tyre, circled over the South, then left over Naqurah.

On 2 June 2007, between 2050 and 2230 hours, an Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Ra's Naqurah, circled over the regions of the South, then left over Rumaysh.

On 3 June 2007:

- Between 1020 and 1130 hours two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, heading north over the village of Dayr Mimas and proceeding as far as Shikka, circled over the regions of the South, Tripoli and Beirut, the left over the sea off Naqurah;
- Between 1030 and 1130 hours four Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh heading north, circled over the South, the Bekaa valley and Beirut, then left over Alma al-Sha`b;
- Between 1205 and 1230 hours an Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh heading north, circled over the Bint Jubayl region, then departed over Alma al-Sha`b;
- Between 1440 and 1520 hours four Israeli warplanes violated Lebanese airspace over the Shab`a Farms, circled over the Western Bekaa and the South, then left over the sea off Naqurah;
- Between 2050 and 2330 hours an Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace over Ra's Naqurah, circled over the region of the South, then left over Rumaysh;

On 4 June 2007, between 0940 and 1230 hours, Israeli enemy military aircraft overflew the region of the South at extremely high altitude.

On 5 June 2007, between 1900 and 2035 hours, an Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft overflew the Frun and Ghanduriyah regions.

On 7 June 2007:

- Between 1030 and 1055 hours an Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft overflew the areas of Majdal Zun and Naqurah;
- Between 1747 and 1759 hours two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over the sea off Al-Bayada, overflew region of the South, then left over the sea off Naqurah;

– Between 1759 and 1811 hours an Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over the sea off Tyre, overflew the sea between Tyre and Naqurah, then left over the sea off Naqurah.

Sea violations

None.

Acts of aggression in the field

On 5 June 2007, at 2000 hours, while Lebanese Army patrol LM11 was near point B9 (opposite the village of Blida), an Israeli Hummer arrived and some elements stepped out of it and took up a fighting position in the direction of the patrol elements, who promptly did the same. It happened that a Nepali patrol came by and took steps to resolve the problem.

On 6 June 2007:

– At 1200 hours, inside occupied Palestinian territory opposite the town of Kafr Kila, while journalists from the Lebanese side were photographing the enemy setting up cement blocks, enemy soldiers stepped forward and addressed them, asking them to move away and not to take photographs, pointing their weapons towards them;

– At 1640 hours, while citizen Muhammad Hamdan and his brother Mahir were grazing cattle outside the village of Shab`a within liberated Lebanese territory, between the Radar and Shahl positions, Israeli enemy forces in hiding in the said area fired a number of shots in their direction, without wounding either of them.

On 7 June 2007:

– At 1415 hours, outside the village of Shab`a, between the Radar and Shahl positions, Israeli enemy elements pursued Lebanese citizens Rajih Hamdan and As`ad Hamdan to a distance of approximately 50 metres into liberated Lebanese territory while they were grazing cattle in the said place;

– Between 1510 and 1525 hours, as an Israeli enemy vehicle was proceeding between Miskaf`am and al-Mutillah, elements therefrom took photographs of the houses parallel to the separation line from Addaysah to the Fatima Gate.

Other Israeli activities

On 7 June 2007, at 1115 hours, at the place known as Khallat Wardah (facing Ayta al-Sha`b), Israeli enemy forces carried out manoeuvres with live ammunition, using medium and light weapons and smoke bombs, and seven elements crossed the technical fence and set up a sandbag emplacement between it and the Blue Line.

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General Assembly
Sixty-first session
Agenda items 13 and 14

The situation in the Middle East

Question of Palestine

Security Council
Sixty-second year

Letter dated 7 June 2007 from the Permanent Representative of Cuba to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

In my capacity as Chair of the Coordinating Bureau of the Non-Aligned Movement, I have the honour to enclose herewith the message sent by Felipe Pérez Roque, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Cuba, on behalf of the Non-Aligned Movement, on the occasion of the fortieth anniversary of the occupation of the Palestinian territory by Israel (see annex).

I kindly request that the present letter and its annex be circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda items 13 and 14, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Rodrigo **Malmierca Díaz**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative of Cuba to the United Nations
Chair of the Coordinating Bureau of the Non-Aligned Movement

07-37755 (E) 140607

Annex to the letter dated 7 June 2007 from the Permanent Representative of Cuba to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Havana, 6 June 2007

Today, we are commemorating the fortieth anniversary of an illegal war of aggression and predation which, in open violation of international law and the Charter of the United Nations, Israel unleashed in 1967 against the Palestinian people and the neighbouring Arab peoples. Since then, it has maintained its control and occupation of the Arab territories, including an extensive portion of the Palestinian territory.

The Israeli illegal occupation, in violation of resolution 242 (1967) of the Security Council and other resolutions adopted by that body and by the General Assembly on the issue, has prevented the full exercise by the Palestinian people of their right to establish an independent State, with East Jerusalem as its capital.

Throughout its 46 years, the Non-Aligned Movement has maintained a firm position of solidarity with the Palestinian people and its just cause, based on the recognition of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people, the rejection of the illegal occupation of the Arab territories by Israel and the condemnation of the massive, flagrant and systematic violations of human rights and international humanitarian law committed by the occupying power.

At the XIV Summit of the Non-Aligned Movement, held in Havana in September 2006, the Heads of State or Government adopted an important special Declaration on Palestine, which looks at the serious situation persisting in the occupied territory of Palestine, including East Jerusalem, and the effects of the protracted and ruthless military occupation of its land by Israel since 1967. While condemning the Israeli practices in the occupied territories, the Summit echoed the demand that the Palestinian people be allowed to exercise their inalienable right to self-determination, to the return of refugees and to the establishment of a sovereign and independent State.

The Declaration adopted expressed the profound concern of the Movement for the tragic deterioration of the political, economic, social and humanitarian situation in the occupied Palestinian territory, including East Jerusalem. It also strongly condemned the ongoing slaughter of and injuries to Palestinian civilians through the excessive and inordinate use of force; selective attacks and extrajudicial executions, now on the rise and more flagrant; the ample destruction of properties, infrastructure and farmland; and the detention and imprisonment of thousands of Palestinians.

It also reiterated the condemnation of Israel by the non-aligned countries because of the isolation of the Gaza Strip after implementation of its unilateral separation plans, as well as the construction of a wall by the occupying Power, disregarding the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice of 9 July 2004 and General Assembly resolution ES-10/15 of 20 July 2004.

The Movement's statements during the Summit in Havana, as well as those made as a result of previous and subsequent events on the ground, retain their full validity in light of the current situation, in which there was even a threat by the occupying Power to assassinate the Prime Minister of Palestine.

Last 20 March, the Coordinating Bureau of the Non-Aligned Movement issued a statement, circulated as a document of the General Assembly and the Security Council under the symbol A/61/818-S/2007/161, in which it welcomed the creation of the Palestinian Government of national unity following the agreement reached in Mecca. It also noted that the creation of this new Government is a positive sign of the unity of the Palestinian people in these difficult times.

Despite the creation of a Government of national unity, the Palestinian people continue to endure the blocking of international assistance, which has gone on for over a year now. This state of affairs must cease, for it works against an eventual solution to the conflict through dialogue and negotiation — which the Israeli Government has refused to do on an ongoing basis.

The Non-Aligned Movement believes that there is a real opportunity for the resumption of the peace process in the Middle East and the attainment of a peaceful settlement to the conflict to fully serve the legitimate interests and aspirations of the Palestinian people. We call upon the international community to fulfil its responsibility towards that end. We also urge the Government of Israel to accept the Arab Peace Initiative, reaffirmed at the nineteenth regular Arab Summit, held in Riyadh in March 2007, and we call for the resumption of the process of serious and direct negotiations on all fronts.

The Movement, while reiterating its full solidarity with the Palestinian people, will continue to contribute, to the extent of its ability, to the attainment of just, thorough and lasting peace in the Middle East, based on all the resolutions adopted by the United Nations, the terms of reference of the Madrid Conference, the principle of territory for peace, the Arab Peace Initiative and the road map.

The non-aligned countries call upon the Security Council to fulfil its responsibility, enforce its own resolutions and take the necessary measures so that Israel respects international law and puts an end to the occupation and to its illegitimate and illegal practices in the occupied Palestinian territory.

I would like to take this opportunity to reaffirm Cuba's aspiration to contribute to the attainment of global, just and lasting peace for all nations in the Middle East, without any exclusion, so that it guarantees the Palestinian people its right to exercise self-determination and sovereignty in its independent State, based on the borders prior to 4 June 1967, with East Jerusalem as its capital, as well as the right of the Palestinian refugees to return home. In the pursuit of peace, the Arab peoples will always count on the full solidarity of the Cuban people.

(*Signed*) Felipe **Pérez Roque**

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Security Council

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Sixty-first session
Agenda item 13
The situation in the Middle East

Security Council
Sixty-second year

Identical letters dated 12 June 2007 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

On the instructions of my Government, I have the honour to transmit to you herewith information possessed by the official Lebanese authorities on the increase in Palestinian military build-up and mobilization on the northern and eastern Lebanese frontier, broken down as follows:

1. Build-up and activities of Palestinian outposts in the Yanta and Qusaya areas;

2. Activities at Palestinian outposts in the Bekaa;

3. The situation in Palestinian military positions in the Bekaa outside the camps.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the General Assembly at its sixty-first session, under agenda item 13, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Caroline **Ziade**
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

07-38148 (E) 180607 180607

Annex to the identical letters dated 12 June 2007 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

I. Build-up and activities of Palestinian outposts in the Yanta and Qusaya areas

- On 29 May 2007, starting at 1900 hours, intensified deployment of Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine-General Command (PFLP-GC) personnel was observed at the Jubaylat `Ayn al-Bayda, Wadi Hashmash and Jabal al-Mu`aysarah outposts. This continued overnight, concurrently with intensified First Infantry Brigade motorized patrols and temporary checkpoints in the vicinity of these outposts. A 12-barrel covered rocket launcher was set up near the entrance to the Jubaylah tunnel as well as an artillery piece similar to a 106-mm artillery gun. The personnel were also observed to be carrying new M-16 rifles.

- On the night of 30 to 31 May 2007, at 2100 hours, a state of high alert and deployment was observed along the Eastern Range highlands where the Jabal al-Mu`aysarah position is located, overlooking the towns of Ru`ayt, Deir al-Ghazzal, Qusaya and `Ayn Kafr Zabd (about one hour before the International Tribunal was approved). Deployment around the Jubaylat `Ayn al-Bayda tunnel and Wadi Hashmash outposts was also observed. This continued until 0450 hours.

- On 30 May 2007, several contacts were made by PFLP-GC officials with the Bekaa region intelligence branch protesting the Army's stranglehold on their outposts in the central Bekaa, which had aroused their concern despite their being assured that these measures were designed to maintain security for the Army, citizens and the Palestinians alike, and to prevent terrorists from infiltrating and stirring up conflict that might lead to tension in the regional situation.

- On 30 May 2007, at 1530 hours, two white Land Cruiser jeeps and four black Range Rovers with tinted glass, antennae and obscured licence plates entered from Syria travelling in the direction of the Jabal al-Mu`aysarah outpost. They departed on 31 May 2007 at 0320 hours.

- On 30 May 2007, at 1940 hours, two olive-green Toyota Land Cruiser jeeps were observed entering from Syrian territory travelling towards the Jabal al-Mu`aysarah outpost carrying oversized cargo consisting of two olive-green wooden boxes, one of which was 1.5 m by 60 cm and the other 80 cm by 60 cm.

- On 30 May 2007, at 2020 hours, a white GMC ambulance with a Syrian Red Crescent emblem (no. 58131/Rural Damascus) entered from Syrian territory travelling in the direction of Jabal al-Mu`aysarah. It departed at 2230 hours towards Syria.

- On 1 June 2007, at 0130 hours, 31 members of the General Command's "Front Vanguard", as they are known, entered Lebanon from Syria travelling towards Jabal al-Mu`aysarah. They were from the Yarmuk and Suwayda camps and their ages were between 16 and 25.

- On the night of 31 May-1 June 2007, intensive deployment was observed at the Jabal al-Mu`aysarah outpost and on the surrounding hills overlooking Army positions in Qusaya and Deir al-Ghazzal. Deployment at Jubaylat `Ayn al-Bayda and the Wadi Hashmash outpost was stepped up although not intensive.

- Tanks, launchers and general arms continue to be in a state of readiness at these outposts and the personnel protecting them continue to use binoculars to monitor Lebanese Army movements in the area.

- On 1 June 2007, between 0030 hours and 0230 hours, five Toyota jeeps, a Nissan patrol jeep, and a Red Crescent Toyota, transporting individuals, entered from Syria travelling towards Hilwah-Yanta on the illegal Judaydat Yabus road.

- On 1 June 2007, from 1040 hours to 1100 hours, a convoy of 13 Toyota jeeps containing personnel from al-Rawda (Syria) prepared to transport them to Qusaya. They had come from "al-Sab`a Baharat" in Syria.

II. Activities at Palestinian outposts in the Bekaa

- On 3 June 2007, at 1245 hours, as a citizen in a private car was approaching the entrance to Jabal al-Mu`aysarah (after the Army roadblock at that location), he was surrounded by approximately 15 PFLP-GC personnel.

The following movements were also recorded:

- On the night of 2-3 June 2007, from their positions at Jubaylat `Ayn al-Bayda, Jabal al-Mu`aysarah and Wadi Hashmash, PFLP-GC personnel conducted surveillance of Army movements in the region, while maintaining the readiness of the tanks, launchers and general arms at the PFLP-GC `Ayn al-Bayda and Jabal al-Mu`aysarah positions.

- On 3 June 2007, at 0115 hours, the PFLP-GC supplied its personnel at the Jabal al-Mu`aysarah position with approximately 100 gas masks.

- On the same date, at 0900 hours, the PFLP-GC stepped up deployment of personnel in Jabal al-Mu`aysarah, Wadi Hashmash and Jubaylat `Ayn al-Bayda, concurrently with works being done by the Army's First Engineering Brigade, including digging trenches and stations for army transport vehicles along Jabal Tarbul.

- There was build-up and a state of readiness at several Fatah-Intifada positions on the outskirts of Hilwah and Yanta (Khallat al-Sammaqah, Qal`at Idris and Balayit). A vehicle mounted with a four-barrel machine gun was observed in the locality of Khazzan Hilwah, while leaves were cancelled for personnel at all Fatah-Intifada positions and the PFLP-GC position in Lusi.

III. The situation in the Palestinian military positions in the Bekaa outside of the camps

- Palestinian military positions belonging to the PFLP-GC and Fatah-Intifada are deployed in the Bekaa as follows:

Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine — General Command (PFLP-GC)

- There are four positions (Jubaylat `Ayn al-Bayda, Jabal al-Mu`aysarah "Qusaya", Wadi Hashmash and Lusi) consisting of tunnels.
- Total number of personnel is 475 on alert.
- They are equipped with various kinds of heavy and medium weapons, rockets and anti-aircraft missiles, in particular in the Jabal al-Mu`aysarah position, where there are tanks, missile launchers and an open road to the Syrian border.
- The PFLP-GC is also deployed in the Na`imah tunnels, with the number of personnel estimated at 200.

Fatah-Intifada

- There are 10 positions, including a position belonging to the al-Sa`iqah organization at Marah al-Wa`arat, deployed in the Wadi al-Aswad, Yanta, Hilwah and Deir al-`Asha`ir areas. These are scattered positions.
- Their total number is approximately 500 personnel on alert.
- They are equipped with various types of weapons: Missiles, mortars, anti-tank weapons (106 mm — B-10) and anti-aircraft weapons.
- Units can be changed over and provisions supplied across the Lebanese-Syrian border, and personnel ensure services. There are no relations with civilians other than herders. Positions are supplied with food by Unimac truck and with water by means of containers. A Syrian cellular line is also used.
- In the wake of the attacks carried out by the Fatah al-Islam group on the Lebanese Army in the North, the PFLP-GC and Fatah-Intifada have proceeded to reinforce their positions. The following has been reported:

Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine — General Command (PFLP-GC)

- The Jubaylat `Ayn al-Bayda outpost has been reinforced by approximately 100 personnel wearing uniforms similar to those of the Lebanese Army. The guard at the main entrance and on the hill has been doubled. Anti-aircraft guns were set up (they were subsequently removed).
- Four tanks and eight rocket launchers (12- and 40-barrel) have been set up at the Qusaya position (Jabal al-Mu`aysarah) and aimed west (Rayaq airport and the surrounding area).
- On 21 May 2007, 60 personnel were transported from Syria to Qusaya in three waves.
- PFLP-GC personnel, from their outposts in Jubaylat `Ayn al-Bayda, Jabal al-Mu`aysarah (Qusaya), and Wadi Hashmash, are carrying out surveillance of Army movements in the area, and maintaining tank, launcher and general weapons readiness at the Jubaylat `Ayn al-Bayda and Jabal al-Mu`aysarah outposts.
- On 3 June 2007, the PFLP-GC supplied its personnel at the Jabal al-Mu`aysarah outpost with approximately 100 gas masks.

- On 6 June 2007, at 1230 hours, four trucks, each carrying two vehicles mounted with 40-barrel rocket launchers (eight launchers) were moving from al-Kafir (Syria) in the direction of Qal`at Idris. Some were seen moving in the direction of the Jabal al-Mu`aysarah junction which leads to the Syrian road, but were not seen entering that outpost.

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Security Council
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The rule of law at the national and international levels

Measures to eliminate international terrorism

Identical letters dated 11 June 2007 from the Permanent Representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the United Nations addressed to Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

Upon instructions from my Government and pursuant to my previous letters, including the letter circulated as document A/61/571-S/2006/884, regarding the insolent threats made against the Islamic Republic of Iran by the Israeli regime, I wish to inform you that, emboldened by the absence of any action by the Security Council, various Israeli officials have unabatedly continued to publicly and contemptuously make unlawful and dangerous threats of resorting to force against the Islamic Republic of Iran in total defiance of international law and the fundamental principles of the Charter of the United Nations. In this regard, and in yet another blatant violation of the basic provisions of the United Nations Charter, particularly the provisions which call for refraining "from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any state, or in any other manner inconsistent with the Purposes of the United Nations", on Saturday, 9 June 2007, Shaul Mofaz, the Israeli Deputy Prime Minister, threatened to use military action against Iran and yet again put on display the criminal, aggressive and terrorist nature of the said regime by saying that it is "a very, very clear signal and a clear statement that all options are on the table ... I never said there is no military option, and the military option is included in all the options that are on the table ...".

Prior to this, the Israeli Prime Minister, Ehud Olmert, in response to a question in April 2007 regarding whether military action would be an option against Iran said: "nobody is ruling it out ... It is impossible perhaps to destroy the entire nuclear programme but it would be possible to damage it in such a way that it would be set back years ... it would take 10 days and would involve the firing of 1,000 Tomahawk cruise missiles".

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These malicious threats, together with previous ones, including those mentioned in document A/61/571-S/2006/884, constitute matters of extreme gravity that require urgent and resolute response on the part of the United Nations and particularly the Secretary-General and the Security Council.

These unacceptable, unlawful and dangerous statements are being made by the Israeli regime's officials in full impunity while the Security Council and the officials of the United Nations Secretariat are silent and some of the Council's permanent members, by pushing for statements against Iran based on various distortions and unsubstantiated allegations, have joined the Israeli regime in a failed attempt and tired smokescreen to distract the international community's attention from the real and serious threats that the said regime poses to international and regional peace and security and to deflect the attention of the United Nations from the daily barrage of illegal Israeli threats to resort to force, as well as its shocking record of resorting to force, terrorism, aggression and occupation against various members of the United Nations.

Indeed, the inaction of the Security Council in dealing with such criminal Israeli policies and practices and the impunity with which this regime has been allowed to carry out its crimes so far have emboldened it to persist in its flagrant defiance of the most basic and fundamental principles of international law and the Charter of the United Nations and to resort to force, aggression and state terrorism as a matter of routine policy.

The Security Council should react to these threats by unequivocally condemning them and demanding that the said regime abandon its policy of flouting international law and the Charter of the United Nations and cease and desist immediately from the threat of use force against Members of the United Nations.

I should be grateful if you would circulate the present letter as a document of the General Assembly under agenda items 80 and 100, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) M. Javad **Zarif**

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General Assembly
Sixty-first session
Agenda items 76 and 80

Consideration of effective measures to enhance the protection, security and safety of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives

The rule of law at the national and international levels

Security Council
Sixty-second year

Identical letters dated 13 June 2007 from the Permanent Representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

Upon instruction from my Government, and further to our letters addressed to the Security Council and the Secretary-General on 19 January 2007 and 4 April 2007 respectively, regarding the abduction of 5 Iranian consular officers in Erbil (Iraq) by the military forces of the United States of America on 11 January 2007, I wish to state the following:

As pointed out in the aforesaid letters, at 5 a.m. local time on Thursday, 11 January 2007, the United States military forces, in violation of the most basic provisions governing diplomatic and consulate affairs and in a flagrant contempt for the most fundamental principles of international law, attacked the Iranian Consulate General in Erbil (Iraq) and abducted five Iranian consular officers after disarming the guards of the premises, breaking the doors into the building and beating and injuring the personnel of the Consulate General. They also confiscated some documents and other properties of the Consulate General.

This unlawful act undoubtedly constitutes one of the most serious violations of the principles of "personal inviolability of consular officers" and the "inviolability of the consular premises, archives and documents", enshrined in the Vienna Convention on Consular Relations (1963).

Regrettably, despite the repeated calls made by the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran and by the Iraqi officials for the release of the said Iranian consular officers, the United States has thus far refused to release them. Moreover, and while the illegal detention of the Iranian consular officers by the United States has continued for about five months, and notwithstanding our repeated calls on the Security Council to adopt an urgent and resolute response to this unlawful act, the

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Council has failed to address this grave illegal act that undermines international peace and security.

The Islamic Republic of Iran, once again, calls on the Security Council and the Secretary-General to live up to their responsibilities under the United Nations Charter without further delay by reacting to the illegal abduction and continued unlawful detention of Iranian consular personnel by the United States, and by helping secure the safe and immediate release of the abducted consular officers and the return of the confiscated documents and properties.

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter circulated as a document of the General Assembly under agenda items 76 and 80 and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) M. Javad **Zarif**

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General Assembly
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Agenda item 19
Question of Cyprus

Security Council
Sixty-second year

Letter dated 13 June 2007 from the Permanent Representative of Cyprus to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Upon instructions from my Government and further to my letter dated 25 May 2007 (A/61/931-S/2007/317), I have the honour to draw your attention to new violations of international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by military aircraft of the Turkish Air Force, recorded from 6 April to 31 May 2007.

On 6 and 8 April 2007, one Cougar and two Gulf Stream Turkish military aircraft violated international air traffic regulations three times and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus three times.

On 10 April 2007, two F-4 and three Cougar Turkish military aircraft violated international air traffic regulations four times and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus four times.

On the same day, four F-4 Turkish military aircraft coming in two formations violated international air traffic regulations twice and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus twice.

On 11 April 2007, one Cougar and one C-650 Turkish military aircraft violated international air traffic regulations four times and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus four times.

On 12 April 2007, two F-4 and two Cougar Turkish military aircraft violated international air traffic regulations three times and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus twice.

On 13 and 15 April 2007, one CN-235, one Cougar and one Bell Turkish military aircraft violated international air traffic regulations three times and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus three times.

On 17 April 2007, one Cougar Turkish military aircraft violated international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus.

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On 18 April 2007, two C-235 Turkish military aircraft violated international air traffic regulations twice and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus twice.

On 19 April 2007, one Cougar and two C-160 Turkish military aircraft violated the international air traffic regulations three times and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus three times.

On 24 April 2007, one Cougar Turkish military aircraft violated international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus.

On 25 April 2007, one Cougar, two CN-235 and two B-200 Turkish military aircraft violated international air traffic regulations four times and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus five times.

On 26 April 2007, one Cougar and two C-160 Turkish military aircraft violated international air traffic regulations three times and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus three times.

On 30 April and 1 May 2007, four Cougar and one CN-235 Turkish military aircraft violated international air traffic regulations five times and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus five times.

On 2 May 2007, one CN-235, one Cougar, four F-4 and two F-16 Turkish military aircraft violated international air traffic regulations five times and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus four times.

On 3 May 2007, four F-4, one Cougar and one CN-235 Turkish military aircraft violated international air traffic regulations four times and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus twice.

On 4 May 2007, one Cougar, two C-160 and one AB 212 ASW Turkish military aircraft violated international air traffic regulations three times and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus three times.

On the same day, four F-4, one CN-235 and one AB 212 ASW Turkish military aircraft violated international air traffic regulations three times and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus once.

On 7 May 2007, one C-130, two F-4, two F-16, one CN-235 and one Cougar Turkish military aircraft violated international air traffic regulations seven times and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus five times.

On 8 May 2007, two F-16, two F-4 and one CN-235 Turkish military aircraft violated international air traffic regulations twice and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus twice.

On 9 May 2007, two F-1, two F-4, one CN-235 and one Cougar Turkish military aircraft violated international air traffic regulations seven times and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus four times.

On 10 May 2007, one CN-235 Turkish military aircraft violated international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus.

On 14 May 2007, four F-16 and one CN-235 Turkish military aircraft violated international air traffic regulations four times and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus twice.

On 15 May 2007, one Turkish military aircraft of unknown type violated international air traffic regulations twice.

On 16 May 2007, two F-16, two F-4 and one CN-235 Turkish military aircraft violated international air traffic regulations five times.

On the same day, one C-130 and one Cougar Turkish military aircraft violated international air traffic regulations three times and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus three times.

On 17 May 2007, one C-160 and two Cougar Turkish military aircraft violated international air traffic regulations three times and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus three times.

On 18 and 20 May 2007, two F-4, one Cougar and one Turkish military aircraft of unknown type violated international air traffic regulations four times and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus once.

On 21 May 2007, one C-130 Turkish military aircraft violated international air traffic regulations twice and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus twice.

On 22 May 2007, one Cougar Turkish military aircraft violated international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus.

On 23 May 2007, one B-200 and three Cougar Turkish military aircraft violated international air traffic regulations five times and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus five times.

On 24 May 2007, two C-130 and two Cougar Turkish military aircraft violated international air traffic regulations four times and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus four times.

On 31 May 2007, one CN-235 and one Cougar Turkish military aircraft violated international air traffic regulations three times and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus twice.

On behalf of the Government of the Republic of Cyprus, I strongly protest the aforementioned violations, which, as indicated in our previous communications, blatantly endanger the safety of international civil aviation and contravene international law and air traffic regulations. These violations put at stake the peace and stability of the region, and I call for their immediate cessation.

The Government of Turkey should heed the call of the international community, abide by the Charter of the United Nations and respect the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of the Republic of Cyprus, thus contributing to the creation of the required conditions for the achievement of a just and viable solution to the Cyprus problem.

I would be grateful if the present letter could be circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 19, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Andreas D. **Mavroyiannis**